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The People's Korea

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DPRK Attains 16.8% Industrial Growth And 9.5 Million Tons of Grain in 1982

Unlike any other nations on the globe, DPRK's total industrial output value last year grew by 16.8 percent as against 1981.

In 1982, Korea hit the 9.5 million-ton grain production target, showing a significant progress in the effort to reach the 15 million-ton grain production target which was put forth at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea three years ago.

This is a marvelous success in view of unfavorable climatic conditions in Korea and the rest of the world.

These figures were disclosed by the DPRK chief executive in an annual New Year address.

In his nationally-broadcast New Year address, President Kim Il Sung also told the nation that 1982 was "a historic year" when the external relations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government were further expanded.

The President urged the entire working population to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and open up a "clear prospect" of attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s this year.

In socialist economic construction this year, the DPRK leader gave top priority to the extracting industries.

He said, "Coal is food for industry. Only when the smooth production and supply of coal are ensured, can the raw material, fuel and power questions be solved successfully and production be normalized in every field of the national economy."

Pyongyang largely depends upon coal for its energy resources whereas most of industrialized countries rely upon oil.

In order to successfully carry out the gigantic tasks of socialist economic construction facing the nation this year, he stressed the need to intensify the struggle for the "speed of the 80s."

New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the New Year address made by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 1, 1983:

Comrades,

We are greeting a hopeful New Year 1983, with a high sense of dignity and great pride in having made 1982 the most glorious year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

On this New Year's morning our country is boiling with boundless joy and revolutionary optimism, and our people have embarked upon a grandiose march with a fresh hope and confidence.

On the occasion of the New Year which will shine with fresh victories and glories, I would like to offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant officers and men of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people, who are devoting everything to the struggle for the revolution and construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

I also would like to send militant New Year greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students, and the people in all walks of life in south Korea, who are determinedly fighting for an independent and democratic society in south Korea and for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, in the teeth of the difficulties caused by the colonial rule of U.S. imperialists and the continued fascist repression by their stooges.

My New Year greetings also go to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all our overseas brothers, who are vigorously struggling in far-off foreign lands for their democratic national rights, for the benefits of their socialist homeland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, with a high sense of honour and pride as overseas citizens of Juche Korea.

1982 was a very important year which was replete with events of great significance in our people's social and political life.

Last year the revolutionary enthusiasm of the entire people was higher than ever before, and in this political atmosphere, we successfully conducted the elections to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly and formed the new Government of the Republic and augustly commemorated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party. Through SPA elections, the celebration of the 50th birthday of the Korean People's Army and various other important political functions, we fully demonstrated the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the whole Party and all the people rallied solidly around the Party Central Committee and further strengthened our revolutionary forces.

Bearing in mind our glorious revolutionary history of more than half a century and the immortal exploits performed by our Party, all our Party members and working people deepened their confidence in our Party and renewed their firm resolve to fight out unyieldingly along the revolutionary road indicated by the Party. The people's absolute trust in our Party, the indestructible unity and solidarity between the Party and the masses and the unbounded devotion of Party members and working people to the revolutionary cause constitute a sure guarantee for the ultimate victory of our revolution. 1982 was a year of worthwhile struggle. It marked the start of a new revolutionary upswing in building socialism.

Last year our heroic working class and all the other working people launched a vigorous struggle for a new speed of advance, the "speed of the 80s", in response to the militant call of the Party. In the heat of this intense struggle the creativity and revolutionary zeal of the working people rose higher than ever, a great change took place on all fronts of socialist construction, and socialist construction entered a new period of revolutionary upswing, the whole country rushing forward with a greater momentum towards the magnificent goal set forth by the Party.

(Continued on page 2)

Message to Chongryun Chairman

Ushering in the New Year 1983, President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), urging its greater efforts for national reunification. Here is a gist of the message

Last year the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan achieved precious successes unprecedented in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

In a surging political atmosphere Chongryun vigorously struggled to imbue its ranks with the Juche idea, thereby further strengthening its organisations at all levels organisationally and ideologically and cementing the unity and cohesion of its ranks as firm as a rock on the basis of the Juche idea.

Today Chongryun has grown into a powerful organisation in which the ideological system of Juche has been firmly established and which is creditably carrying out its patriotic cause under any difficult circumstances, firmly uniting the functionaries and compatriots around the Party and the Government of the Republic. This is, indeed, a gratifying thing.

Last year Chongryun extensively organised a foot march and signature campaign for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea and the reunification of the country and actively supported and encouraged the sacred patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Chongryun energetically waged a movement of solidarity with the progressive people of the world including the Japanese people, thus greatly contributing to further increasing the ranks of supporters to and sympathisers with our revolution and creating a favorable international climate for the reunification of the country.

All the successes registered by Chongryun last year are the fruition of the devoted struggle waged by the Chongryun functionaries and the entire compatriots in Japan with a high degree of loyalty to the socialist fatherland and our Party under the banner of the Juche idea.

Today the internal and external situation of our country is very excellent and a brighter prospect has opened up before our people.

Our heroic working class and all the rest of the working people, cherishing unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution and revolutionary zeal, waged a vigorous struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" under the banner of the three revolutions, effecting a new revolutionary upswing in the revolution and construction.

The south Korean people who are groaning under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are persistently waging a just patriotic struggle to make the south Korean society independent and democratic and reunify the country, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope.

Today the world people are dynamically advancing along the road of chajusong (independence), demanding the chajusong of the country and nation. This provides a favourable condition for our people in the struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

With fresh confidence and courage the Chongryun organisations at all levels and the entire compatriots in Japan should more energetically conduct the patriotic work in conformity with the demand of the new situation which is developing favorably and thereby carry out the glorious task facing the movement of Koreans in Japan in the New Year with honour.

Chongryun should actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence, conduct well the work of national unity with compatriots of all walks of life and briskly wage the movement of solidarity with the progressive people of the world including the Japanese people and thus greatly contribute to accelerating the reunification of the country.

Moscow-Seoul Ties Ruled Out; President Answers Asahi Question

In his first comment on the much-speculated Moscow-Seoul ties, President Kim Il Sung ruled out any possibility of improved ties between the Russians and the south Koreans.

Answering to questions put by Tokyo's most prestigeous mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun, the DPRK leader declared that the Russians would never abandon their fraternal obligations and class principles in favor of improved relations with the south Korean puppets.

The Japanese paper printed the questions and the answers in its January 1 issue. **(See Questions and Answers on Page 3)** A number of pages were devoted to question-and-answer sessions with Asian leaders. Significantly, the south Koreans were missing.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate government of Korea and has denounced the south Korean authorities as the ballcarriers and puppets of U.S. imperialism, the DPRK President said.

The Soviet Union is a socialist state which has formed relations of friendship and cooperation with our country, he added.

Calling maintaining closer relations with Peking and Moscow a consistent foreign policy objective, the President stressed the importance of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Both China and the Soviet Union are neighbors with which Korea has common borders, added the DPRK leader.

The friendly and cooperative relations with Peking are long-standing as the two peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder in the common front against imperialism, President Kim Il Sung stated, and went on to refer to the common goals and odeals shared by them.

The DPRK leader called upon Japan, another neighbor of the Korean Peninsula, to discontinue its hostility to Pyongyang and stop discriminating it against the south. The normalization of bilateral relations, he said, is desirable and in agreement with the aspirations of the two peoples.

Because of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese government, the DPRK leader recalled, the two countries have failed to form normalized relations.

Presidential New Year Address

(Continued from Page 1)

A great success was made in the dynamic struggle to implement the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule in all sectors of the national economy and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction proposed by the Party at its Sixth Congress. Thanks to the creative and devoted efforts of the working people, many factories and enterprises, shops and work-teams had a legitimate pride in implementing the Second Seven-Year Plan more than two years ahead of schedule and firm material and technical foundations were laid which will enable many sectors of the national economy to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Last year the total industrial output value grew by 16.8 per cent as against 1981, and many industries, including the metallurgical industry, succeeded in increasing their production capacities through the reconstruction and expansion of their factories and enterprises. In hearty response to the decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party's Central Committee, the workers in the mining and construction industries dynamically pushed ahead with the ambitious projects to reconstruct and expand non-ferrous ore mines, including the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, thereby making a giant stride in their efforts to build up non-ferrous-metal production centres.

By making strained efforts with steadfast loyalty to the Party, our valorous builders and helpers erected grand monumental structures and splendidly laid down new streets in Pyongyang, thus making our revolutionary capital city more grandiose and magnificent, and they vigorously carried on the construction of the Wampo Lock Gate, the reclamation of tidelands and other colossal projects to transform nature.

Last year the agricultural sector achieved a proud success that gladdened our people very much. Our agricultural workers who are unboundedly loyal to the Party successfully overcame unfavourable climatic conditions and applied the Juche farming method, with the result that they gathered in an unprecedentedly bountiful harvest, thereby hitting the 9.5 million-ton grain production target at last. This signifies an epochal progress in the effort to reach the 15 million-ton grain production target and is a brilliant victory achieved by the agricultural workers under the correct leadership of our Party and with the assistance of the whole nation.

Our scientists and technicians who are deeply conscious of the honourable duty devolving upon them in socialist construction, adhered firmly to the Juche stand in conducting energetic scientific researches and made valuable inventions and reached worthy achievements, thus contributing greatly to the country's development in science and to the Juche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Allow me to extend my warm thanks to the workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and the rest of the people who performed brilliant feats in the building of socialism last year, by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort out of intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

1982 was a historic year when the external relations of our Party and the Government of our Republic were further expanded and international solidarity with our revolution increased as never before.

Thanks to the positive external activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic, our relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries developed still further and the solidarity movements to support our people's cause of national reunification were conducted briskly on a worldwide scale. Unprecedentedly many foreign heads of state and celebrities visited our country and expressed their unreserved support to our just revolutionary cause and powerfully encouraged our people in their struggle. This constitutes a shining victory of our Party's foreign policy and a proud success in its external activities.

Hailing the New Year, I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to the progressive people and true friends the world over who give active support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause.

Comrades,

Today our revolution is advancing very fast, and the struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea is developing onto to new heights.

This year we must give a greater impetus to the revolution and construction under the banner of the ideological, theoretical and cultural revolutions and make great strides in the struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of the society and further accelerate socialist economic construction.

Energetically speeding up socialist economic construction is the most important revolutionary task confronting our Party and people today. Through unintermittent revolutions and continued advance in socialist economic construction, this year we must fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and open up a clear prospect of attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

This year we must give priority to the extracting industries.

Definitely keeping the extracting industries ahead of the manufacturing industry is a consistent policy of our Party and an urgent demand of the national economy at the moment. This year we must put great efforts into the extracting industries so as to shore them up determinedly.

Coal is food for industry. Only when the smooth production and supply of coal are ensured, can the raw material, fuel and power questions be solved successfully and production be normalized in every field of the national economy. In coal mining we must reconstruct and expand the Anju District Coal Mining Complex along modern lines and concentrate our efforts on many mines in the western districts and those in the northern districts, which have great production capacities, thereby bringing about a big upswing in coal production.

I believe that the workers, technicians, office employees and leading functionaries in coal mining will wage a heroic struggle with an unflagging revolutionary spirit to markedly increase the coal output and thus repay the high confidence and expectations of the Party.

In ore mining we must step up the work of increasing the production capacity of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and put great efforts on the mines in the Tanchon district and Ryanggang Province, thereby laying firm foundations for attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule.

The power industry is one of the important branches for which we should exert much effort this year.

In this industry we must maximize the generation of electricity through an effective use of the existing generating capacities, while at the same time endeavouring strenuously to increase power-generating capacities. We must vigorously push ahead with the construction of new power stations, including the one in Taechon, and finish the expansion projects of the Pukchang and Chongchongan thermal power stations as soon as possible.

The chemical, metallurgical, machine-building and other manufacturing industries should be more rapidly developed.

The chemical industry is an important sector which needs particularly great efforts in developing light industry and agriculture to increase the production of consumer goods and cereals and quickly improve the people's living standard. The production of various chemical goods including synthetic fibers, plastics and chemical fertilizers must be decisively boosted by improving and reinforcing chemical factories and operating them to capacity.

The metallurgical industry must build up Juche-oriented iron production centres, actively introduce the method of iron production relying on domestic fuel and normalize the production of iron and steel to a high level.

The workers, technicians and leadership personnel of the machine industry must zealously implement the Party's policy for a widespread use of pressing and shaping and welding, thereby bringing about a revolutionary change in welding and in the manufacture of insulation so as to develop the machine-building industry onto a higher stage and ensure the production of machine tools, extracting equipment and other modern machines and ordered equipment.

The workers in light industry must normalize production both at national and local-industry factories with the use of all reserves and possibilities and thus turn out various high-quality daily necessities and foodstuffs in greater quantities for the people.

For an upswing in production and construction, transport must go ahead of other spheres. In the field of railway transport they must produce more locomotives and wagons, repair wagons promptly, reinforce railways, establish strict discipline and a well-regulated system of directing train operations, and thus satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport. Road and water transport must be developed along with railway transport, and the policy for cablecar, conveyer-belt and pipeline transport thoroughly implemented.

Another giant stride should be made in agricultural production this year.

Grain precisely means communism. Our Party has regarded it very important in building socialism and communism to produce large quantities of cereals and appealed to attain the grain production target before any other of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

In the agricultural sector they must zealously expand the sanctified land, accelerate the technical revolution, thoroughly implement the Juche farming method, and thus win a decisive victory in the struggle to attain the grain production goal under the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In order to successfully carry out the gigantic tasks of socialist economic construction facing us this year, we must intensify the struggle for the "speed of the 80s".

This is a worthy struggle to bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction in the same spirit and mettle as displayed in the years of the great upswing of Chollima and a great forward movement of the working masses based on their unusually high revolutionary determination and enthusiasm. Party organizations at all levels must develop a vigorous struggle for the "speed of the 80s" and ensure that all their members and the working people bring about continuous innovations in socialist construction with intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution and by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

If they are to accelerate the speed of socialist economic construction, economic officials must enhance their sense of responsibility and role.

They are masters of socialist economic construction who are responsible for the nation's economic life and its management; and they are commanding personnel of the revolution. Deeply conscious of their honourable duty to the Party and the revolution, they should all efficiently organize economic work and guide production to conform with the intentions of the Party and the requirements of the law of the socialist economy.

The revolutionary tasks confronting us this year are very difficult and tremendous. But, as long as there are our Party's correct leadership and our people infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution, we are sure to perform any difficult revolutionary task with credit.

Let us all fight vigorously to win a greater victory in socialist construction and hasten the country's independent, peaceful reunification, firmly united behind the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

New Year Greetings of Chairman Han to Our Readers

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made the following New Year message to the readers of The People's Korea:

The year of 1982 turned out to be the most significant for the Korean people. The double celebrations of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 40th birthday of his sole heir-elect Mr. Kim Jong Il were carried out with national enthusiasm. The two birthdays were also celebrated worldwide as common red-letter days by the progressive people.

What deserves a particular mention is the visit to Pyongyang of 14 national leaders and numerous delegations and individuals from 118 countries to join the celebrations of the birthday of the President. On the same occasion, an international seminar on the Juche idea was held in New Delhi with the attendance of 132 delegations from all the parts of the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strengthened its relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, the newly-emerging countries, the non-aligned countries and other countries, and its international prestige rose further.

The official state visit to China in September of President Kim Il Sung served to improve the relations of solidarity and friendship between that country and the DPRK and made an impressive contribution to unity in the anti-imperialist independent forces and to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The fifth-year assignments of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan were successfully fulfilled under the twin leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, with new innovations reported in all the areas of socialist construction.

With inspiring reports from the north, the south Korean people were mighty active in their anti-U.S., anti-Chon campaign. They were far from daunted by the fascist crackdowns.

Most dramatic was the March 18 arson at the American cultural center in Pusan, the second largest city of south Korea. South Korean students, including those of Seoul National University, launched diverse forms of actions against the Americans and their local clients. The slogans chanted everywhere included "Yankee, go home!" "Chon Du Hwan, resign!"

In response to heroic struggles waged in the north and the south of their homeland, the south Koreans intensified their efforts to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and preserve their democratic and national rights.

A history-making spectacular criss-cross Japan trek for no more Hiroshima and no more Korashima was organized and wound up with great success. The campaign, undertaken for the June 25-July 27 period marked out for anti-U.S. international joint action, was centered on Tokyo and Osaka as its key stations.

Unprecedentedly large and firm support was expressed worldwide for the efforts of the Korean people to achieve a bi-system confederal reunification of their country through the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The U.S.-supported south Korean move to perpetuate the division of the country as "two Koreas", and in particular the fraudulent "unification proposal" of Gen. Chon became objects of international condemnation.

What is more, Korean nationals in Japan, are determined to redouble our efforts to set up a bi-system confederal reunification of the country, holding in high esteem our great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, as the reunification of the country is the paramount national task of our people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung stated:

"The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of our country lies in the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

What is crucial to the negotiated reunification of Korea is to have the American forces and their nuclear weapons withdrawn completely from south Korea and terminate the long-standing American interference with the internal affairs of the country.

What the Reagan administration is doing is totally in contravention of such requirements: namely, the continuing arms buildup and deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea and the "two-Korea" policy, with an obvious aim of starting war against the north.

In a very disquieting move, the Japanese ruling quarters are very cooperative toward the American policy in Korea. With active Japanese support being shown to the crumbling junta of Gen. Chon, a close military integration is taking shape, involving Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

This state of affairs gives particular urgency to the issue of American military desengagement from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula as a shared aspiration and a matter of common concern to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

My confidence is that all the readers of The People's Korea will remain sympathetic and supportive of the rightful struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their homeland.

Answers of President Kim Il Sung To Questions Raised by Managing Editor Of Japanese Paper "Asahi Shimbun"

President Kim Il Sung on December 3, 1982, gave answers to the questions raised by the Managing Editor of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun." Follow his answers printed in its January 1, 1983 edition:

Question: How should security be firmly ensured in Asia? How is it connected with international detente? Would you please tell us your views in concrete terms?

Answer: To ensure a durable peace and security in Asia is a very important and urgent problem facing the Asian people today. Only when peace and security are guaranteed in Asia can the Asian people successfully build an independent and prosperous new society, an independent new Asia.

The situation in Asia exerts a great influence upon the general developments in the world, and the problem of guaranteeing peace and security in this region is directly related to the problem of averting the ever increasing danger of a new world war and easing the international tensions.

Today the U.S. imperialists attach importance to Asia in realizing their ambition for world domination and persist in their manoeuvres to hold this region in their grip. They have built many aggressive military bases at strategic points in Asia and their vicinity, keep them deployed with large forces of aggression at all times and are ceaselessly resorting to military threats and interventions against Asian countries.

They are stepping up the moves to unleash a new war in Korea, in particular. In recent years, the U.S. warmaniacs have been bringing to south Korea mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in large quantities and encouraging the south Korean military fascists to stage almost every day war exercises against the northern half of our Republic, ranting that the Korean Peninsula is a most important place in attaining the immediate objective of the U.S. war strategy. The U.S. imperialists are hatching even a heinous plot to establish a system of triangular military alliance with Japan and south Korea and draw the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" into a war in Korea "in case of emergency."

Due to these moves of the U.S. imperialists the Korean Peninsula has now become the most tense and critical area in Asia, and these perilous developments may trigger off a war at any moment in our country. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be a local war but may spread easily into a global war, and then world peace and security will be wrecked, and mankind will suffer again the holocaust of war.

Therefore, it is most important in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to ease the tensions and remove the danger of war in Korea.

If the tensions are to be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea, it is imperative to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. We have repeatedly proposed to conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. But the United States has not accepted our just proposal, keeping its aggressive troops in south Korea. The U.S. authorities must accede as soon as possible to our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement, withdraw their troops from south Korea and desist from jeopardizing peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Asian people must thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialist moves to provoke a war and resolutely check and frustrate their arms buildup and expansion of armaments. At the same time, they must unfold a powerful struggle to abolish the imperialists' aggressive military bases in various parts of Asia and force the aggressive troops out of there and build nuclear-free, peace zones.

The Asian people must determinedly struggle against imperialist aggression and for peace and security in Asia by adhering to the stand of anti-imperialism and independence so that Asia may not be an object of imperialist aggression and theatre of war between big powers scrambling for a sphere of influence.

Question: What outlook on the stability of the Korean Peninsula? Would you also tell us about the prospect of the reunification question?

Answer: The reunification of our country must be realised at the earliest date, if stability is to be guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula. We hope that Korea will be reunified not by recourse to arms but by peaceful means. Therefore, we have no intention to "invade the south" nor do we need that. More than once have we declared this. It is the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities who menace peace on the Korean Peninsula and obstruct the reunification of our country now at the moment. It totally depends on them whether peace and stability are guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula or not.

As for the prospect of our country's reunification, we have an optimistic view of it.

Of course, Korean reunification cannot be achieved without difficulty. Great difficulties and obstacles lie in its way. The main obstacle is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their scheme to create "two Koreas". Defining the creation of "two Koreas" as the main strategy of their Korea policy, the U.S. imperialists are bent on its implementation and even zealously mobilizing their allies and followers for the purpose.

With no crafty manoeuvres, however, will the U.S. imperialists be able to obstruct the reunification of Korea. Our people is a homogeneous nation who have lived in one territory for thousands of years using the same spoken and written language. No foreign forces can ever keep the one nation divided into two forever.

Today the Korean people are vigorously fighting to defeat the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for "two Koreas" and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

What is important in achieving the reunification of our country is to make the south Korean society independent and democratic in view of the fact that south Korea is under the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists. Without independence and democracy for the south Korean society it would be impossible to settle the question of national reunification according to the independent desire of our people or unite the forces of the entire Korean nation in the struggle for reunification.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy are growing rapidly in south Korea these days. The south Korean people are fighting courageously against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist policy of the south Korean authorities and for the acceleration of national reunification.

Korea will certainly be reunified now that the whole Korean nation is craving for reunification, all the people in north and south Korea and their overseas brothers are turning out valiantly in the struggle for it and the progressive people the world over actively support and encourage this cause of ours.

Question: The trend to closer relations between China and your country is notable, and the Soviet Union seems to be contemplating improvement of its relations with south Korea. I would like to hear about the policy of your country towards the Soviet Union and China.

Answer: It is a consistent foreign policy of the Government of our Republic to develop friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries, particularly with China and the Soviet Union, our neighbours.

China is our neighbour with a river in between. The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples have a long historical tradition. In the past they fought shoulder to shoulder on the common front against imperialism and still today are struggling together supporting and cooperating with each other for the common purpose and ideal of independence, sovereignty and socialism. It is natural and proper that the relations between Korea and China are becoming closer day by day.

The Soviet Union is also our neighbour and the Soviet people are our people's class brothers. We have long established friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and constantly developed them, and the Korean-Soviet friendship is still developing favourably.

The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union will as ever invariably make all efforts to strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship.

In your question you said that the Soviet Union seemed to be contemplating the improvement of its relations with south Korea. I think that may be a conjecture from the acts of some individual persons of the Soviet Union.

It is inconceivable that the Soviet Union improves its relations with south Korea. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate government of Korea and has denounced the south Korean authorities as a stooge and puppet of U.S. imperialism. As a socialist country which is in friendly and cooperative relations with our country, the Soviet Union would never do such an act as seeking to improve its relations with the south Korean puppets, departing from its brotherly obligation and class principle.

Question: What would you want Japan to do with regard to relations between Japan and your country?

Answer: I have already spoken many a time about the problem of relations between our country and Japan, so I would like to briefly mention it.

Japan is a country geographically close to our country. It is a good thing for these two near neighbours to establish normal relations, and this will accord with the desires of the two peoples.

But due to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government towards our country, Korea and Japan have not yet established good neighbourly relations. If good relations are to be established between the two countries, the Japanese Government should correct its attitude to our Republic. We do not demand of the Japanese Government anything special. What we want is that it should renounce its hostile policy towards our country and refrain from doing anything obstructive to the reunification of Korea. It should not pursue its policy of freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea, following the "two Koreas" policy of the United States. It should not discriminate between the north and the south of Korea, help the traitorous and anti-popular military fascists of south Korea or encourage them to aggression and war against our Republic.

If the Japanese Government takes a good attitude to our country, discarding its unfriendly attitude, relations between Korea and Japan will be improved and normalised.

Our people greatly value friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and hope that their friendly relations with the Japanese people will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Pyongyang Celebrates USSR Nat'l Day

The happy and friendly relations between Pyongyang and Moscow was further strengthened and developed as President Kim Il Sung on last December 20 sent a message of greetings to his counterpart General Secretary Yuri Andropov of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Emphasizing his belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against imperialism, the DPRK leader said, "The Korean and Soviet people have formed a solid bond of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and these relations are excellently developing with each passing day."

The Pyongyang leader reaffirmed his Government's basic stand toward the Soviet Union on December 3, last year, in a press interview with the Managing Editor of the Japan's mass-circulation daily "Asahi Shimbun". He said: "The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union will as ever invariably make all efforts to strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship."

Messages of greetings on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the Soviet Union were also sent by Premier Li Jong Ok and Minister O Jin U of the People's Armed Forces to their counterparts Chairman Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Defense D.F. Utinov, respectively.

In addition, in a growing friendly atmosphere between the Korean and Soviet peoples, Premier Li Jong Ok returned to Pyongyang on December 24, last year, winding up his five-day successful official visit to the Soviet Union.

Leading a four-man Party and Government delegation, the Premier arrived in Moscow on December 19 to attend celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Accompanying him were: Ho Jong Suk, Member and Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK); Li Jong Mok, Member of the WPK Central Committee; and Kwon Hui Gyong, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the Premier had talks with Kremlin leaders, including his counterpart Chairman N.A. Tikhonov of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The Dec. 23 talk with N.A. Tikhonov proceeded in what the KCNA termed as "a friendly atmosphere."

Speaking at a celebration joint meeting of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic held on December 21 in Kremlin, the Premier said, "We believe that the amity and relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and the USSR will further strengthen and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples and of the unity of the general socialist forces."

On December 22 the delegation was invited to a banquet celebrating 60th birthday of the Soviet Union arranged in the Kremlin Palace of Congress.

In the DPRK, too, celebration meeting was held on December 24 at the Wonsan Youth House, Kangwon Province. Invited there were members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with the Foreign Countries and the Kazakh friendship society, staying in the DPRK.

The Chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee and the head of the Soviet delegation spoke at the meeting.

International Support for Bi-System Proposal in 1982

By Kwon Ye Suk
Special to The People's Korea

At present the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung set forth a new proposal for the earliest reunification of Korea through an establishment of a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in 1980.

This new bi-system proposal enjoys full support and deep sympathy among broad segments of people of the world.

Follow the 26 major meetings for Korea's reunification in 11 countries in last year.

JANUARY

Jan. 30-31—The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification was held in Helsinki, Finland, with a large attendance.

The conference was attended by 150 delegates of journalists from 63 countries and regions.

Present there were delegates of international and regional organizations including the International Organization of Journalists, the Asean Journalists Association and the World Peace Council.

63 participants in the conference published on January 30 a joint statement strongly denouncing the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung.

MARCH

Mar. 2—The "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the "National Council of the Society for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" called a joint press conference in Tokyo in connection with the "amnesty" made public by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, and strongly demanded the immediate release of the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in south Korea.

Mar. 3 (KCNA report so dated)—A meeting supporting Korea's reunification was held recently in Turku, Finland.

The meeting was addressed by member of Parliament Anna Liisa Jokinen, the Secretary General of the Turku Branch of the Finnish People's Democratic League and other personages.

Mar. 28 (KCNA report so dated)—A press conference was held recently in New Delhi in connection with the World Conference of Journalists for the Reunification of Korea which had been held in Helsinki.

Present at the press conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of India and foreign correspondents in India.

APRIL

Apr. 2 (KCNA report so dated)—A lecture meeting on the question of Korean reunification was recently held in Jokvi city, Norway, under the sponsorship of the Publishing Workers' Society in Jokvi city.

The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, the Chairman of the Publishing Workers' Society in Jokvi city, chairmen and secretaries of workers' societies of various publishing and printing houses and newspaper offices and members of the publishing workers' society in Jokvi city.

Apr. 3 (KCNA report so dated)—A joint meeting of representatives of political parties and social organizations of India supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held recently in India under the co-sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The meeting was attended by the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, a Minister of the Haryana State Government, the Chairman of the Haryana State Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, a joint secretary of the party and leading personnel of various other political parties and social organizations, members of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, doctors and masters of science of universities, men of the press and many prominent public figures.

Apr. 3-4—The International Conference of the Non-Governmental Organizations on "Korea's Reunification and Human Rights in South Korea" was held at the Intercontinental Hotel in Geneva, Switzerland.

The conference was convened under the sponsorship of such non-government organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council as the World Council of Peace, the AFRO-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Union of Students, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Christian Peace Conference, the World Federation of Scientific Workers and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The conference was attended by Romesh Chandra, President of the World Council of Peace, Francisco da Costa Gomes, Marshal and ex-President of Portugal, Nino Pasti, ex-General of the Italian Army in NATO, representatives of non-government organizations in consultative status with the U.N. Economic and Social Council and national organizations of various countries, prominent figures of political, public, academic, judicial and religious circles and R. Dafflon, Member of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland and ex-mayor of Geneva, and many other representatives of political parties and public organizations and broad strata of Switzerland.

Apr. 5 (KCNA report so dated)—A solidarity meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was recently held in West Bengal State, India.

The meeting was attended by West Bengal state functionaries of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and public organizations, members of organizations for solidarity with the Korean people and many other public figures.

Apr. 10 (KCNA report so dated)—A mass meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was recently held in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The meeting was attended by members of the National Panchayat, members of the State Council, functionaries of public organizations, members of organizations for friendship with the Korean people, men of the press and a large crowd of people of broad segments.

Apr. 30 (KCNA report so dated)—A mass meeting supporting the statement dated February 10 of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was recently held in Georgetown under the sponsorship of the Guyana Committee for Supporting of Korea's Reunification.

—A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people striving for the peaceful reunification of the country was held recently in Oslo under the sponsorship of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association.

MAY

May 25 (KCNA report so dated)—The inaugural meeting of the Jovik branch of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea was recently held in Jovik.

The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Jovik Press Trade Union and trade union functionaries and members.

JUNE

June 17 (KCNA report so dated)—The 5th Symposium of All Overseas Korean Scholars for National Unification was held in Geneva some time ago.

The symposium was attended by more than 100 Korean scholars and compatriots from the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark.

JULY

July 1-2—A conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held with a large attendance at the building of the Togolese People's Rally in Lome.

Attending the conference were 25 delegations and delegates such as a Togolese party and government delegation headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director; a Seychellois Government delegation headed by J. Sinon, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; a Benin government delegation headed by Adjibade Tiamiou, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; an Egyptian government delegation headed by Mahmud Samir Ahmad, Ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Angolan government delegate Domvel Dernardo, Angolan Ambassador to Gabon; a Somali Government delegation headed by Hussein Hassan Farah, Somali Ambassador to Nigeria; and a Zimbabwean government delegation headed by the Zimbabwean Ambassador to Nigeria.

July 21—A meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in New York under the sponsorship of the U.S. Lawyers' Committee on Korea.

The meeting was attended by Stanley Faulkner, Chairman of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea, and U.S. lawyers.

July 25—A Japan-Korea youth solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Osaka, Japan.

The meeting was attended by over 2,500 Japanese youth of all walks of life in Osaka.

July 26—An inaugural meeting of the Nepalese Committee for Supporting the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Katmandu.

The meeting was attended by members of the State Council, ex-ministers of the government and political and public figures and people of all sections.

AUGUST

Aug. 18 (KCNA report so dated)—The inaugural meeting of the Aktaine Regional, France, Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held recently in France.

Present there were functionaries of the Aktaine Regional Committee and Bergerac City Committee of the Democratic People's Union of France and personages of various circles.

Aug. 30 (KCNA report so dated)—A two-day seminar on the question of Korean reunification was recently held at the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World in Mexico.

The seminar was attended by the Secretary of International Affairs of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico who is Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, members of the National Congress, members of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, university professors and doctors and men of political and public circles and the press in Mexico.

Also present there were the first Secretary of the Radical Party of Chile who is vice-President of the Socialist International, and a vice-Chairman of the RPC.

SEPTEMBER

Sep. 25—The inaugural meeting of the Picardie, France, Committee for Creation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held in Viller Bretonneux of France.

Attending the meeting were the mayor of Villers Bretonneux, the chairman of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo who is chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France and other political and public figures.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 9—A mass meeting of Indian political parties and public organizations was held in New Delhi to voice support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Attending the meeting were Chandhulal Chandrakhar, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, Ranbir Singh, President of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Balanandan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and D.P. Singh, Chairman of the Indian Lawyers Federation, and other personages of political and public circles, men of the press and people of various strata.

Nov. 13-15—The International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held at the Nippon Seinenkan (Japan Youth Hall) in Tokyo.

The conference was attended by a delegation of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and delegations and delegates from 42 countries on the five continents including China, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Tanzania, Bangladesh, the Congo, Pakistan, India, the United States, France, Italy and Spain, delegates of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Pan-African Youth Movement, the Asian Students Association and other international and regional organizations, public and political figures from many countries and delegates of organizations for solidarity with the Korean people in all parts of Japan, over 200 in all.

Invited to the conference were Ichio Asukata, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Makoto Ichikawa, Representative member of the Japan-Korea National Council; and Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Nov. 16—A Kansai meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Osaka, Japan.

The meeting was sponsored by its executive committee formed with youth solidarity organizations in Kansai district.

Nov. 26—A national conference to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Hyogo Prefecture.

The conference was attended by more than 42 prefectures.

DECEMBER

Dec. 7—The Nerima-ku, Tokyo, People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was formed.

The inaugural meeting held in Tokyo was attended by over 100 Japanese people of various strata in the ward.

Dec. 17—The fifth Japan-Korea solidarity meeting of the youth department of the Japan National Railway Workers' Union was held in Tokyo in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting sponsored by the youth department was attended by many young workers.

The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification was held on Jan. 30-31 in Helsinki, Finland, with the 150 delegates of journalists from 63 countries and regions.

Review of DPRK Diplomatic Conduct in 1982

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to the People's Korea

Last year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was very active in its diplomatic conduct.

It newly opened diplomatic relations with three countries bringing to 110 number of those countries with which Pyongyang has established diplomatic relations.

A total of 226 delegations and delegates from 118 countries visited the DPRK in April 1982 to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. Among them were 9 heads of state and 9 party leaders.

The DPRK hosted the 7th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries which was attended by 59 delegations and delegates.

Seven state leaders visited the DPRK last year, including Pakistani and Lybian leaders.

Here is an incomplete review of the DPRK's diplomatic conduct in 1982.

This KCNA radiophoto shows a view of the 7th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries held from May 12 to 14 in Pyongyang. The meeting was participated in by 59 delegations and delegates from members of the Pool Coordinating Committee and other interested news agencies of non-aligned countries and regional and international organizations.

Countries with Which DPRK Established Dipl. Relations

• The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nauru on Feb. 25 agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a desire for developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

• The governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Malawi agreed on June 25 to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

• A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the DPRK and the Republic of Surinam was signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 11.

Heads of State Who Came to DPRK to Celebrate the President's 70th Birthday

A total of 226 delegations and delegates from 118 countries visited the DPRK to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Here is a list of heads of state who led the delegations:

• Samora Moises Machel, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

• Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

• Ahmed Sejou Toure, Secretary General of the Guinean Democratic Party, President of the Guinean Reovlutionary People's Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean Revolution

• Agatha Barbara, President of the Republic of Malta

• Kenneth David Kaunda, Chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and President of the Republic of Zambia

• Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic

• Mohamed Abdelaziz, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Secretary General of Polisario

• Joao Bernared Vieira, Secretary General of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

• Mohamee Khouna Ould Haidala, President of the Military Committee of National Salvation and Head of State of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Delegations and Delegates President Kim Il Sung Received

• A government delegation of the Republic of Malta (Jan. 26)

• A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Feb. 11)

• Pero Ivacic, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries (March 4)

• Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife (March 13)

• A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic (Mar 24)

• A delegation of the Japan Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (Mar. 31)

• A parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico (May 3)

• A Thai Provincial Governors delegation (May 12)

• A military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (May 17)

• Egon Weidekamp, Chief Mayor of Copenhagen, Denmark (May 20)

• A military friendship delegation of the Republic of Burundi (June 7)

• A military delegation of the People's Republic of China (June 19)

• A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba (June 20)

• A Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China (June 20)

• Edouard Saouma, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (June 25)

• Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta (June 30)

• A parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark (June 30)

• A government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Amasheke, Army Commander of the Zambian Armed Foices (July 10)

• A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma led by Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing (July 11)

• Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the PLO mission (July 11)

• Mustapha Fersi, Vice President of the Writers' Union of Tunisia (July 28)

• Atiya Bagmar, Director of the A.B. Jute Company of Bangladesh (Aug. 13)

• Luise Rinser, a West German woman writer (July 29)

• A delegation of Central University of Ecuador (Aug. 21)

• A government delegation of the Republic of Uganda led by Peter Otai, Minister of State for Defence of the Republic of Uganda (Aug. 26)

• Tulsi Giri, former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal (Sep. 7)

• General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialist Pompeyo Marquez (Sep. 11)

• A delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties (Sep. 11)

• Said Rajaie Khorassani, permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations (Sep. 13)

• A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic (Sep. 28)

• A party and governemnt delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo (Oct. 1)

• A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria (Oct. 6)

• Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Chief of the Defence Forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces (Oct. 8)

• Special envoy of the President of the Policy Center and concurrently Commander of the National Army of Surinam (Oct. 11)

• A military delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo led by Bonfoh Bassabi, Commander of the Central Region of the Armed Forces of Togo (Oct. 12)

• A delegation of Andes University of Venezuela headed by Dr. Jose Mendoza Angulo, President of Andes University of Venezuela (Oct. 13)

• Mr. Kim Song Rak (Oct. 13)

• A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (Oct. 14)

• A delegation of the former Chinese People's volunteers (Oct. 22)

• A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Ognyan Doinov, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the BCP Central Committee (Oct. 22)

• A government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Aug. 18)

• A delegation of the Communist Party of France led by Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the CPF (Oct. 26)

• Pakistani reporters accompanying Zia-ul-Haq (Oct. 26)

• A Chinese government economic and trade delegation headed by Chen Muhua, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and State Councillor (Oct. 29)

• A government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal (Nov. 7)

• A government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Brigadier General D. Oyite-ojok, Chief of Staff of the Ugandan National Liberation Army (Nov. 8)

• A governemnt military delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by S.T. Sekeramayi, Minister of State for Defence in the Prime Minister's Office on the Republic of Zimbabwe (Nov. 11)

• The Foreign Minister of Malaysia (Nov. 15)

• Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (Nov. 16)

• Francois de Grossouvre, charge de mission to the President of the Republic of France (Nov. 27)

• Commander Brahim Ould Ahoune N'diaye, a special envoy of the Head of State of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Dec. 6)

• A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic (Dec. 6)

International Meeting DPRK Hosted

• The 7th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries was held from May 12 to 14 and attended by 59 delegations and delegates from members of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries and other interested news agencies of non-aligned nations and international organizations.

• The Study Tour and Asian Regional Consultation on the Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was conducted in Pyongyang from Sep. 1 to 10.

• Present at the consultation were 7 delegations and delegates from 7 countries.

DPRK Delegations to Foreign Countries

• Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and his party left Pyongyang on Feb. 2 for an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

• A party and government delegation of the DPRK led by Li Jong Ok left Pyongyang on March 7 for an official goodwill visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanese party and government. The delegation stopped over in Bucharest on its way to Guyana on Mar. 7.

• A party and government delegation of the DPRK led by Li Jong Ok arrived in Havana on March 17 for an official goodwill visit to Cuba.

• A party and government delegation led by Li Jong Ok arrived in Managua for an official goodwill visit to Nicaragua on Mar. 14.

• Premier Li Jong Ok left Pyongyang on April 25 for the Islamic Republic of Iran for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the Iranian Prime Minister. The delegation led by him on April 29 stopped over in Islamabad, Pakistan, on their way home after concluding their official goodwill visit to Iran.

• Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his party left Pyongyang on May 25 for an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

• A party and government delegation of the DPRK led by Vice President Pak Sung Chul left Pyongyang on Nov. 14 to attend the funeal of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Government Delegations

• A government delegation of the DPRK led by vice Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang on Feb. 17 for a visit to Sudan, The delegation stayed in Sudan from Feb. 21 to 24.

• A government delegation of the DPRK led by vice Premier Chong Jun Gi arrived in Kinshasa on Feb. 27.

• Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, met a government delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Hyong U, vice Minister of Foreign Affairs on Feb. 23.

• A government delegation led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi arrived in Brazzaville by ship for a visit to the Congo on March 4.

• Mohamed Hosni Mubara, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, met the government delegation led by Vice Premier Kong Jin Tae on March 4.

• A government friendship delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Gi Nam, visited Libya from March 3 to 10.

(Continued on page 6)

DPRK Diplomatic Conduct in Review (from Page 5)

•Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, met a government delegation headed by Chong Jun Gi on March 10.

•Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali authorized by his President met a government delegation led by Kim Gi Nam on Mar. 11 on a visit to Tunisia.

•A government delegation led by Kong Jin Tae arrived in Dar es Salaam for a visit to Tanzania on Mar. 2.

•Malian President Moussa Traore met a government delegation led by Chong Jun Gi on Mar. 15.

•Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania, met a government delegation headed by Kong Jin Tae on Mar. 16.

•A government delegation of the DPRK led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi visited Mali from Mar. 12 to 17.

•A government delegation led by Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae Bok left Pyongyang on March 24 to attend celebrations of the national day of the Republic of Malta.

•A delegation of the DPRK led by Ho Dam arrived in Kwait on April 3.

•A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Ho Jong Suk, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee, left Pyongyang for China on May 11.

•A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, left Pyongyang for the Republic of Austria on May 22.

•A government delegation led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda on June 27.

•A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union on Aug. 18.

•A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Seventh Meeting of the DPRK-GDR Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee on Oct. 9.

•A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran on Oct. 15.

•A delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Chairman Hwang Jang Yop stayed in Thailand from November 26 to 29.

Government Trade Delegations

•A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Su Ung left Pyongyang on Jan. 9 for a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

•A government trade delegation led by Pang Tae Ryul left Pyongyang for a visit to Hungary.

•A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Il Chun left Pyongyang on Feb. 20 for a visit to Angola.

•A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Choe Gwan Su, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, returned home on March 24 after visiting Egypt and the German Democratic Republic.

•A government trade delegation of the DPRK led by Pang Tae Ryul, Pyongyang on April 3 for a visit to the Soviet Union.

•A government trade delegation led by Li Song Rok, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade left Pyongyang for Libya on June 23.

•An economic and technical delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Il Chun, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang to visit Cape Verde on July 3.

•A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice Premier Kye Ung Tae left Pyongyang for a visit to Mozambique on July 13.

•A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang for Syria on Aug. 18.

•A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia on Sep. 18.

WPK Delegations

•A delegation of the WPK led by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Togolese national liberation. (Jan. 19)

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France on Jan. 19.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang on Jan. 22 for a visit to Thailand.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kang Sok Sung left Pyongyang on Jan. 23 for a visit to Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde.

•The delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun visited Belgium from Jan. 25 to 26.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun visited Netherlands from Jan. 27 to 28.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Yun Gi Bok, visited Nigeria from Jan. 24 to 27.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung visited Cape Verde from Feb. 14 to 18.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the Central People's Committee, left Pyongyang on Feb. 17 for a visit to Rwanda.

•A WPK delegation led by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK, arrived in Caracas for a visit to Venezuela

•A delegation of the Central International Affairs Department of the CC of the WPK led by Kil Jae Gyong, Alternate Member of the CC of the Party and vice Director of the Department, left Pyongyang on Feb. 22 to visit the USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia.

•A delegation of the WPK led Rim Chun Chu arrived in Burundi on Feb. 26.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Party Central Committee, visited Austria from Feb. 24 to 26.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun Kim Gi Nam, Member of the Party Central Committee, visited Syria from Feb. 26 to Mar. 1.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Director of a Department, visited Spain from March 2 to 5.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun visited Portugal from Mar. 5 to 8.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun visited Denmark from March 9 to 15.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Yong Sun visited Finland from Mar. 15 to 20.

•A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the CC of the WPK led by Kil Jae Gyong visited Czechoslovakia from Mar. 8 to 12.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Guk Hun, Member of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang on April 21 to attend the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Il Dae, Member of the CC of the WPK and Director of a Department, left Pyongyang on May 4 to attend the annual convention of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam left Pyongyang on May 22 for a visit to Finland and Denmark.

•A delegation of the WPK led by Kim Gi Nam left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the national holiday of the Republic of Seychelles.

•A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Ho Myong Sul left for a visit to the Soviet Maritime Province at the invitation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June 8.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Cho Yong Guk, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang for a visit to Libya on June 9.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang for a visit to Bulgaria to attend the celebration of the centenary of the birth of G. Dimitrov on June 13.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on June 24.

•A Party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Jin Ok, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania on June 26.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Kye Ung Tae, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi on June 27.

•A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Li Yong Bok left Pyongyang for a visit to Khabarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June 30.

•A delegation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Kang Myong San left Pyongyang for a visit to Jilin Province of China on July 9.

•A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chae Hui Jong, Alternate Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of Labour Administration, left Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua on July 10.

•Hyon Jun Guk, Member, and vice-Director of a Department, of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang to take over the books presented by China to the Grand People's Study House of the DPRK on the instruction of Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China on July 6.

•A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Choe Man Guk left Siuuijn for a visit to Liaoning Province of China on Oct. 4.

•A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by So Gwan Hi, Member and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 5th Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania on Oct. 4.

•A delegation of the WPK headed by Li Chang Son, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Somalia on Oct. 16.

Delegations of Foreign Ministry

• A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Vice Minister Kim Jae Bong left Pyongyang on Feb. 9 for a visit to Equatorial Guinea.

• A delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Kim Jae Suk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs left Pyongyang on Feb. 20 for a visit to Maldive.

*Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK led by Chi Jae Ryong or Feb. 25.

• Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK led by Kim Jae Bong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

• Sierra Lenonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Kim Jae Bong on March 4.

• Mohammad Zia-ul Haq, President of Pakistan, met the Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Kim Jae Suk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 3.

• Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the Council for Relieving People of the Republic of Liberia, met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry headed by Kim Jae Bong on a visit to his country on Mar. 9.

• Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in Belgrade for a visit to Yugoslavia on Mar. 11.

• Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema May 21 met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Vice Minister Kim Hyong U.

• A delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Vice Minister Kim Hyong U, which visited Togo and Benin, came back home on June 5.

Foreign Delegations and Delegates to DPRK

(Those who visited the DPRK in April to celebrate 70th birthday of the President are excluded. Dates in parentheses show arrivals.)

January

*A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Marko Xega, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade (Jan. 19)

*A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization led by Bruno Machado (Jan. 19)

*A government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberres Trigona (Jan. 25)

February

*A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Gwiazda Wladislaw, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade (Feb. 2)

*A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Ali Akbar Parvaresh, Minister of Education (Feb. 9)

March

*A government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Trade (Mar. 2)

*A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy (Mar. 8)

*A government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Vice Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewdiuan (March 9)

*An economic delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria led by S.L. Adenijiadele, Chairman of the Federal Housing Authority, (Mar. 16)

*A delegation of the Australian Labour Party headed by Graham Richardson, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Australian Labour Party (March 19)

*A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Cornelia Filipas, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the RSR (Mar. 22)

*D.L. Umali, Assistant Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its regional representative for Asia and the Pacific (Mar. 30)

May

*A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde (May 9)

*An Egyptian government trade delegation led by Adel El-Garhi, First Vice Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt (May 10)

*A military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by General Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistani Army (May 14)

*A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization led by Director General Arpad Bogsch (May 14)

*Egon Weidekamp, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Chief Mayor of Copenhagen and his party (May 17)

*Abdul-rahman Bitar, Senior Officer of the Trust Funds Programme of the Field Development and Programme Department of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (May 18)

*A Burundi military friendship delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazoba, Chief of the General Staff of the Burundi Army (May 31)

June

*Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and his party (June 2)

*A parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark (June 21)

*Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (June 5)

*A delegation of the Trade Union International of Workers in the Metal Industry headed by its Secretary Waletin Goshinski (June 7)

*A military delegation of the People's Republic of China led by defence chief Geng Biao (June 14)

*A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Lopez Moreno, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Construction (June 17)

*A Syrian government trade delegation headed by Ammal Jammal, Deputy Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of Syria (June 21)

*A government delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta (June 30)

(Continued on page 7)

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan

Aimed at Suppression of Chongryun (5)

(Continued from the No. 1,122 issue of The People's Korea)

In the 1970s, a carrto-and-stick policy was deliberately used by the Japanese Government against resident Koreans on the basis of the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

The situation radically changed. The July 4 north and south joint statement on Korea's reunification was made public and the U.S.'s fiasco in the Vietnam war was now clear to all eyes.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. further adhered to its "two-Korea" policy, which the Japanese Government actively supported.

Proposed "Shiina Memorandum"

As voices demanding early reunification of Korea mounted, south Korean ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung was abducted by "KCIA" (presently called the Agency for the National Security Planning) agents in broad daylight from a hotel in downtown Tokyo, in August 1973.

On Aug. 15 the next year, an attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi occurred. Mun Se Gwang, a Korean youth resident in Osaka, Japan was arrested in Seoul on charges of attempting to shooting Pak to death. Chongryun was "accused" by the south Korean authorities as a "wire-puller" behind the case. Then came a demand from the south Korean authorities that Chongryun organizations be controlled.

Afterwards, it became clear that it was a plot manipulated by the Pak Jung Hi junta itself. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government accepted an unjustifiable demand of the south Korean authorities and handed a "diplomatic note," which concerned the suppression of Chongryun.

The "diplomatic note" or the so-called Shiina memorandum (Shiina, the then vice-president of the Liberal Democratic Party, was sent to Seoul as a special envoy of the prime minister, and handed a "diplomatic note" to the south Korean authorities) contained a reference to the "control" of Chongryun, under the existing law.

In January 1975, a joint statement was made public at the 4th general meeting of the "Japan-south Korea dietmen's friendship conference." It openly said:

". . . the meeting agreed that the memorandum by Shiina, a special envoy, and his verbal explanations on the control of the activities of Chongryun and other organizations which 'attempt to overthrow the Republic of Korea' inside Japan will be quickly and sincerely implemented."

In parallel with these moves, an anti-DPRK campaign was repeatedly staged by the Anti-Communist League, some Japanese right-wing groups and bands of thugs.

Chongryun organizations and officials were attacked, and Chongryun workers injured and facilities were destroyed. However, the Japanese police authorities didn't take any special measures to prevent such acts.

"Assimilation"

In the 1970s the Japanese Government actively developed measures to promote the assimilation of resident Koreans.

Questions on the 2nd and 3rd generation Koreans in Japan and their assimilation program were openly discussed.

A concrete example of this is seen in "Prospect for Immigration Administration" made public in the magazine "Foreign Registration", an article by Sakanaka Eitoku, a law officer of the Immigration Office of the Ministry of Justice.

The article said:

"Resident Koreans can be recognized as 'quasi-Japanese' . . . . What the Japanese Government can do, is to make efforts to create social circumstances in which resident Koreans will be led to select Japanese nationality on their own accord."

It insisted that the Japanese Government should actively arouse public opinion for assimilation and naturalization of resident Koreans. His argument was the same in content as of "Immigration Control–Present Situation and Tasks" (1976) and "Retrospect and Prospect of Immigration Control" (1980) published by the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. The assimilation and naturalization program is a cruel attempt to deprive resident Koreans of their national identity.

Watch, Secret Investigation, Shadowing

From 1965 to the 1980s, violence and damage were inflicted on Chongryun organizations in over 50 cases. In particular, after the 1970s, Chongryun workers were strictly watched and shadowed, secretly investigated, and were threatened to give information to Japanese police on Chongryun's work.

According to the Japanese authorities concerned, destructive activities were conducted against Chongryun organizations of various levels, Korean schools, credit associations, etc., throughout Japan; their espionage activities extended to the DPRK.

A policeman of the Kasugai Police Station in Aichi Prefecture committed an espionage act at a funeral service for a resident Korean in the prefecture in 1977; an officer of the foreign affairs section of the Shimonoseki Police Station rented a room on the 2nd floor of an electric goods store on the opposite side of the Yamaguchi Korean Credit Association, Yamaguchi Prefecture, and recorded on videotape people who had approached the association (1975); The authorities concerned contacted persons related to Chongryun organization and forced them to commit espionage acts against Chongryun, taking advantage of their weaknesses. The police authorities offered money and women.

In the 1970s, questions of emergency legislation were discussed as important questions of Japan's security and the question of resident Koreans was taken up in this context. (To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

July

*A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (July 9)

*A government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia led by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, Army Commander of the Zambian Forces (July 9)

August

*A government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Behzad Nabavi, Minister of Heavy Industry (Aug. 16)

*A health delegation of Southeast Asian countries of the World Health Organisation headed by M.A. Rahman, Director of the Programme Management Department of the Southeast Asia Region Office of the W.H.O. (Aug. 17)

*A government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Ang Kyaw Myint, Minister of Information and concurrently Minister of Culture (Aug. 20)

*A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner (Aug. 23)

*A government mining delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (Aug. 27)

*A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, Councillor of Technique and Chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Aug. 30)

*Tulsi Giri, former Prime Minister of Nepal, and his wife (Aug. 31)

*An Australian State Parliamentarians delegation headed by Joan Coxsedge, Victoria State Parliamentarian (Aug. 31)

September

*A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel, head of its Patent Information Section (Sep. 3)

*A delegation of various parties of Denmark consisting of parliamentarians from various political parties headed by Lasse Budtz, Member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Party (Sep. 6)

*A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC, and Minister of Health (Sep. 16)

*A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Congo led by Bongou Carmile, Member of the CC of the Congolese Workers' Party (Sep. 27)

*A government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Prapas Limpabandhu, Deputy Minister of Commerce (Sep. 28)

October

*A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria headed by Mohamed Nasser, Alternate Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party (Oct. 4)

*A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (Oct. 8)

*Roy Horh, Vice President of the Policy Center and Deputy Commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam (Oct. 8)

*A military delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo led by Bohfoh Bassabi, Commander of the Central Region of the Armed Forces (Oct. 9)

*Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Oct. 11)

*A delegation of the former Chinese People's volunteers with Han Xian Chu as its head (Oct. 12)

*Stampach Svatopluk, Assistant Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and Regional Representative for Europe, as a special envoy of the Director General of the organisation (Oct. 17)

*General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Oct. 23)

*A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Sergio Del Valle Jimenez, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Minister of Health. (Oct. 3)

*Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, leader of the Great September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Oct. 29)

November

*A government military delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by S.T. Sekeramayi, Minister of State for Defence in the Prime Minister's Office (Nov. 6)

*A government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Charti Magar, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Local Supplies (Nov. 2)

*A government and military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, Chief of Staff of the Uganda National Liberation Army (Nov. 2)

*A delegation of the National Democratic Party of Egypt headed by Ibrahim Shalaby, Member of the Secretariat of the Party and Vice-President of the Consultative Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Nov. 22)

*General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic (Nov. 6)

*Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali Bin Shafie, Foreign Minister of Malaysia (Nov. 12)

*His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea (Nov. 16)

*Francois de Grossoure, charge de mission to the President of the Republic of France (Nov. 22)

*A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Internal Trade and Services of Bulgaria (Nov. 29)

Contest of Korean Singers Here for 1982

Li Yong Hwi (left) and So Chung Hun (right) of the Kumgangsan Art Troupe sang "My Honey Has Come Back" (from the Korean opera "Talmae and Pomdari," a Koguryo legend)

The "Second Year-end Contest of Korean Singers for 1982" was held on Dec. 18, last year, at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall, which was packed to capacity by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and compatriots in Kanto area.

Singers of the Kumgangsan Art Troupe and local song and dance troupes vied with each other in the contest. They were divided into men's team and woman's team.

A total of 30 numbers were sung by them, which included "Snow Falls" and "Mungyong Pass."

The contest was screened by a panel of 19 judges, among whom were specialists and representatives of Chongryun headquarters of Kanto area.

The contest of the year was won by the men's team.

This contest was sponsored by the Chongryun CSC and started in 1981. The 1981 winner was the women's team.

Pak Chul, a compatriot residing in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, who saw the contest for the first time, said:

"The performance of our artists is fantastic. Particularly impressive is the presence of the 2nd and 3rd generation among the artists. They sang Korean songs with national pride. I like folk song 'Moranbong' and 'Road to the Homeland.'"

Chronological Table of Washington-Seoul Mil. Provocation in 1982

By Cho Sang Ok
Special to The People's Korea

In 1982, the powder smell of war was coming from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula due to various types of military provocative acts against the northern part by the Americans and south Koreans.

A threatening situation has been created in Korea in which a new war may break out at any moment and the resumption of hostilities could immediately escalate into nuclear holocaust.

At least sixteen major war games, including those south Korea-U.S. joint maneuver such as "Team Spirit '82", have been reportedly took place in and around south Korea for a total of 135 days.

After bringing new-type fighter bombers F-16 into south Korea, the Reagan administration deployed a group of close support planes A-10 accompanied by 900 men, the first of its kind in the Far East.

The Americans reportedly supplied the Chon junta with improved Hawk guided missiles and rockets worth $68 million last year and with military equipment worth $211.9 million in fiscal 1983.

Last year, the air space espionage acts by American spy plane SR-71s have numbered over 190, an increase of 30 as compared with last year's figure of 160.

The military exercises were all aimed at conducting a blitz on the non-nuclear north with the use of nuclear weapons and neutron bombs.

Follows an incomplete chronology:

△ △

WAR GAMES

A "naval shooting exercise", (Feb. 11, 18 and 25):

As the first since the beginning of the year, the Chon junta staged a provocative "naval shooting exercise' in the sea off Taechon Port, South Chungchong Province, on the West Coast for three days. No detail was reported.

"Team Spirit '82", (Feb. 13-Apr. 26):

The exercise was the largest both in size and scale ever held in the so-called "free world", involving a total of 162,200 servicemen—100,000 south Korean local forces and 62,200 Americans—and over 300 war planes. For the exercise, 32,400 troops and 100 combat planes were deployed from outside south Korea.

The war game was conducted in three phases—strategic deployment (Feb. 13-Mar. 20), field exercises (Mar. 21-Apr. 6) and redeployment of U.S. forces from outside Korea to their home stations (Apr. 7-26).

The main difference between the "Team Spirit '82" and the previous exercises was that the primary emphasis was placed on a first nuclear strike on the DPRK and theater nuclear warfare as in NATO exercises.

A "landing exercise", (May 21):

The Chon junta staged a provocative landing exercise on the coast of Chuju Island with the mobilization of the local marines and air force. The armed forces held a powder-reeking exercise in the sky and the sea, making a surprise landing at a target point by rubber boats.

An "army-government-civilian combined exercises for local defense in a state of war", (June 23):

The maneuvers were staged in Taegu City, N. Kyongsang Province. Under the name of "increasing the capacity for effectively countering any surprise attack," the Chon junta mobilised helicopters, the "homeland defense reserve forces" and "civilian defense corps, its special detachment, sounding an "air-raid alarm" and making a fuss with smoke-bomb and gun firing.

An "exhibition exercise of three-stage, treble bridge assembling", (July 14):

The U.S. and the Chon junta staged the war game at a unit of the south Korean army. It was reportedly aimed to "quickly support the maneuver" of a unit under conditions of real war.

A "firing exercise", (Aug. 7-13):

After the firing exercise on the sea south of Koje Island in the South Sea on Aug. 7 and 8, the Chon junta fired shells and bullets from ten in the morning to six in the afternoon everyday on the West Sea in the period from Aug. 11 to 13. No detail was reported.

"Naval exercises", (Aug. 9-26):

The war games were conducted on vast waters from the sea linking Mukho Port on the East Coast with the Ulleng Island to Koje Island in the South Sea. No detail was reported.

A "military service callup training", (Aug. 10-Dec. 6):

The military drill was staged till December 6 for the establishment of a "wartime mobilisation posture." Retired officers and noncommissioned officers of the ground, naval and air forces and ex-servicemen placed on the "reserve list" were mobilized in the exercise to undergo training in the army units for 4-6 days.

"Ulji-Focusland '82", (Aug. 21-27):

The exercise, the seventh of its kind, was participated in by 6,000 men of the naval and air force command, U.S. armed forces command and the U.S. 8th army command in south Korea under the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command.

A "river-crossing exercise", (Aug. 25):

The exercise was staged on the Han River with the mobilization of a large number of personnel and heavy equipment. No detail was reported.

"Shooting exercises", (Sep. 14-19):

The military maneuvers were staged in the sea near Oi Island and Taechon Port east of Palmi Island in the West Sea, and in the sea centering around Anhung Port and till September 18 in the sea southeast of Koje Island in the South Sea. No detail was reported.

A "combined mobile exercise," (sep. 28):

The war game was conducted on the South Sea. Talking about someone's "infiltration" from the sea and sky and from under water, the Chon junta made much ado under the name of "operations against naval vessels, aircraft and submarines".

"Ssangryong (Twin dragon) '82", (Nov. 10-15):

The war game took place in the area north of the central region of south Korea. It was participated in by the "homeland defense reserve forces" in Kangwon Province and North Chungchong Province as well as by police units and the "civilian defence corps." The exercise was aimed at supporting the "operations on the front" with the mobilization of armed forces and materials in "case of emergency" and "cultivating the defense capacity."

"Sunggong (Defeat communism) '82", (Nov. 20):

The war game was staged with main emphasis put on all-weather bombing. A frantic air-to-air and air-to-ground firing was also held.

A "joint air firing exercise", (Nov. 23):

The U.S. and the Chon junta held the exercise in the central sector of the front, mobilizing many B-52 bombers and latest-type fighter planes.

A "shooting exercise," (for 18 days from Dec. 1 till the end of December at an interval of 3-5 days):

No detail was reported.

REMARKS & MIL. EQUIPMENT

Jan. 9:

At the 18th session of the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee held in Tokyo, the first for three years and two months, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific announced that new-type fighter-bombers and ground support planes would be deployed in south Korea, attack helicopters be introduced there, cruise missiles be placed under the U.S. 7th Fleet and the U.S. arms buildup in the Far East be continued.

The commander-in-chief emphasized that the U.S. and Japan had agreed to start a joint study on coping with an emergency in the Far East outside Japan, most likely a conflict on the Korean Peninsula.

Feb. 10:

In an attempt to justify their military buildup and to pressure Japan to take a greater role in U.S. military strategy in the Far East, Weinberger groundlessly reported in his annual defense report, that "the Soviet Union has relentlessly modernized and expanded its military forces".

Feb. 16:

According to an announcement of a spokesman of the U.S. air force, Washington planned to dispose early March, last year, an air group consisting of 18 A-10 fighter-bombers and 1,200 air force personnel additionally in the U.S. air force stationed in south Korea.

The U.S. contemplated to deploy 24 more fighter-bombers of this type in south Korea in the latter half of last year or early this year.

Feb. 20-21 during the "Team Spirit '82":

The U.S. navy ship "Mercury" called at the Pusan Port from its naval base in Okinawa, Japan, to transport various military equipment for use in the combined military maneuver.

The navy ship, a roll-on and roll-off vessel characterized by the U.S. Military Sealift Command (MSC), was the first of six American cargo ships that transported military equipment to south Korea for exercises.

Mar. 15:

James Watkins, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, in his testimony at a U.S. Congressional hearing, announced that it was decided to attach the underwater cruise missiles Tomahawk equipped with nuclear warheads of field weapons to the Pacific Fleet.

Mar. 18:

Testifying on the Korean situation at the U.S. House Armed Services Committee, Gen. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, claimed that the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is "an indispensable requisite to peace and security in Northeast Asia" and the U.S. "continues to build up armed forces" and schemes to reunify Korea "by force of arms."

Mar. 31:

In the joint statement published as a result of the 14th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative conference, the U.S. side led by Defense Secretary Weinberger claimed that the "security" of south Korea is "essential for the security of the U.S." and that the U.S. "is firmly determined" to "defend" south Korea and render immediate and practical aid to south Korea for "driving back an armed attack" on it, in accordance with the south Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty.

June 11:

The U.S. Department of Defense made it clear that six F-4D jet fighters were to be transferred under the pretext of "making it for the regular attrition."

July 21:

In the budget for fiscal 1983, the Reagan administration increased the military appropriations by $45,000 million, bringing it up to $263,100 million. It also worked out an emergency plan to transfer ammunitions and war supplies worth $2,000 million to the south Korean army.

July 31:

Scott, deputy commander of the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command blared in Seoul that the U.S. forces in south Korea would promptly be involved in a war without congressional sanction in case of "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Oct. 15:

The Oct. 15 issue of The New York Times reported that in fiscal 1982 ending in September, the U.S. handed over 36 F-16 fighter planes and other weapons, worth $1,100 million, to the Chon junta. Citing data of the U.S. Defense Department, the paper said that the amount of U.S. arms sales to foreign countries in fiscal 1982 increased more than two times as compared with the previous fiscal year and pointed out the fact that a great quantity of weapons were supplied to the Chon junta.

SR-71

In 1982, high-flying photo-taking electronic intelligence SR-71s have openly intruded into the DPRK air space on more than 190 times. The last Dec. 15 official KCNA report emphasized, "Such espionage acts numbered 9 in December alone, and 187, entering this year."

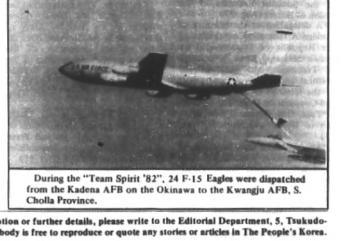
The number of flights increased around 30 times as compared with last year's 160 times. Military observers here believe such increase of spy-plane flights indicate the growing possibility on the part of Americans to ignite a war on the Korean Peninsula.

Especially, the number of acts of aerial espionage in the first three months of last year was over twice the comparable period of 1981. The increase was sharp in particular since the Americans and south Koreans started their combined military maneuver "Team Spirit '82" on February 13. During 20 days from Feb. 13 to Mar. 5, acts of aerial espionage numbered as many as 18, compared with the same number in January.

Together with spy satellites taking photos of the DPRK, last year's SR-71 flight pattern was first marked by the frequency of the flights: Two or three times a day, compared with almost one every two days.

Secondly, SR-71 flights were outrageously deep in the air space of the DPRK, virtually above industrial belts areas facing on the East Sea coast of Korea.

In addition, in several cases, the American spy planes took different flight courses from their routine routes: Wonsan (Kangwon Provice)-Hamfung (South Hamgyong Province)-Chongjin (North Hamgyong Province) route; Musudan (North Hamgyong Province)-Chongjin route; and Kosong (Kangwon Province)-Tongchon (Kangwon Province) route.



During the "Team Spirit '82", 24 F-15 Eagles were dispatched from the Kadena AFB on the Okinawa to the Kwangju AFB, S. Cholla Province.

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